

REMARKS

The Applicants originally submitted Claims 1-20 in the application. Claims 11-20 were previously cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer, Claims 5 and 8 have been amended, and Claims 21-30 have been added. Accordingly, Claims 1-10 and 21-30 are currently pending in the application. With respect to the new claims, the Applicants believe that the cited references fail disclose a magnetic device including, among other things, a magnetic core with a magnetic core half having a convex profile on a bottom surface thereof as recited in Claim 21 and the claims dependent thereon. Thus, the Applicants believe that Claims 21-30 are allowable. The Applicants will now address the objections and rejections with respect to Claims 1-10 of the present application.

I. Objection to the Specification and Claims

The Examiner has objected to the abstract of the disclosure because it contains the phrase “[t]he present invention provides...” The Applicants have modified the abstract thereby overcoming the objections thereto.

The Examiner has also objected to Claims 5 and 8 because of a lack of antecedent basis for the phrase “the group.” The Applicants have amended Claims 5 and 5 thereby overcoming the objections thereto.

II. Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. §102

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1, 2, 4, and 6-9 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,814,735 to Williamson. The Examiner believes that Williamson

inherently discloses a springable winding in accordance with two interleaved helical coils that, when the core halves are mated together and secured together, are compressed (Column 6, lines 30-33).

Examiners Action page 3. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Williamson is directed to devices such as inductors and transformers constructed from a preformed magnetic coil helix winding adapted to be placed upon a conventional magnetic core for improved performance characteristics. The coil thereof is formed of a material having good electrical conductivity, such as copper, with the coil having a rectangular cross section, and preferably elongated integral tabs. The coil is preformed into a helical coil configuration which is circular having an opening to receive the core upon which it is adapted to fit. Column 1, lines 37-47.

While Williamson is directed to devices that include a magnetic coil helix winding, the reference fails to disclose a magnetic device including, among other things, a springable winding positioned about at least a portion of a magnetic core and having a terminus biased against the magnetic core as recited in Claim 1 in the present application. The springable winding in accordance with the present application tends to recover its original shape when released after being distorted and is electrically conductive. As an example, copper-clad, spring steel wire or copper and its alloys are suitable for magnetic devices employable therewith. The springable material preferably has a spring constant ranging from about 750 to about 2000 grams/inch. Page 8 of the present application.

Williamson describes the helical coil as metal (*e.g.*, copper) that is malleable following annealing and the turns are separated sufficiently to permit a core to be received in a central opening thereof. Column 5, lines 3-6. Furthermore, as the Examiner points out, when the core halves of the core are mated and secured together, the coils are compressed. Column 6, lines 32-33. The

Examiner fails to mention, however, that Williamson does not disclose or suggest that the coils thereof recover their original shape when released after being distorted as described in accordance with the springable winding of the present application. Additionally, there is no mention in Williamson of a springable winding having a terminus biased against the magnetic core as recited in Claim 1 in the present application. Having a helical coil that is compressed does not necessarily mean that the coil may recover its original shape thereafter or that the coil includes a terminus biased against the magnetic core as recited in claimed invention.

Williamson, therefore, is not an anticipating reference. Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the §102 rejection regarding Williamson with respect to independent Claim 1 and the Claims dependent thereon, namely, Claims 2, 4, and 6-9.

III. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103

The Examiner has rejected Claim 3, 5 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Williamson. The Applicants respectfully assert that the claimed invention is not obvious in view of the foregoing reference, and that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness of Claims 3, 5 and 10.

As discussed above, Williamson fails to teach or suggest all of the elements of the invention recited in independent Claim 1. Since Williamson fails to teach or suggest all of the elements of Claim 1, as explained above, the Examiner cannot establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness of Claims 3, 5 and 10, which are dependent on Claim 1. The Applicants therefore respectfully traverse the Examiner's rejection of Claims 3, 5 and 10.

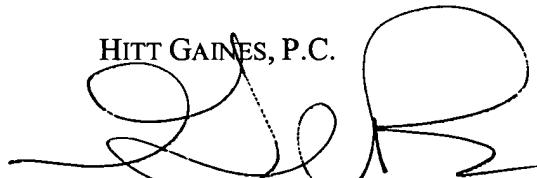
In view of the foregoing remarks, the cited references do not support the Examiner's rejection of Claims 3, 5 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). The Applicants therefore respectfully request the Examiner withdraw the rejection.

IV. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing remarks, the Applicants now see all of the Claims currently pending in the application to be in condition for allowance and therefore earnestly solicits a Notice of Allowance for Claims 1-10 and 21-30.

The Applicants request the Examiner to telephone the undersigned attorney of record at (972) 480-8800 if such would further or expedite the prosecution of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

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